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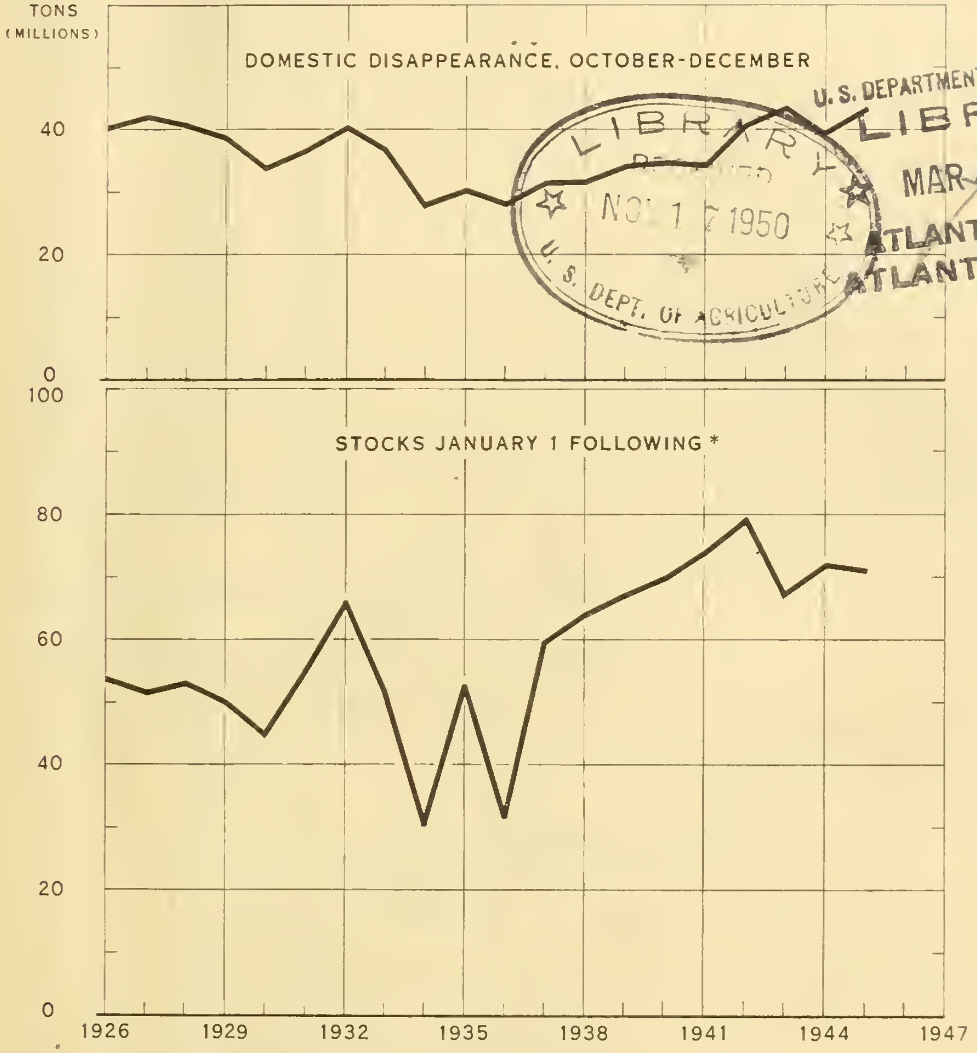
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS - 78 BAE JANUARY 1946

2761

CORN AND OATS: OCTOBER-DECEMBER DISAPPEARANCE AND JANUARY 1 STOCKS, UNITED STATES, 1926-46



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*TOTAL STOCKS, EXCLUSIVE OF INTERIOR MILLS, ELEVATORS, AND WAREHOUSES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45753 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Domestic disappearance of oats in the October-December quarter was the largest on record for that quarter, and the disappearance of corn was one of the largest on record. Stocks of corn on farms and at terminal markets on January 1 this year were the smallest for that date in 7 years, while stocks of oats in the same positions were the largest on record. Carry-over of oats at the end of the current season probably will be larger than in 1945, but with a substantial reduction in carry-over of corn in prospect, total stocks of feed grains at the end of the 1945-46 season may be 2 million tons less than a year earlier.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1943-44		1944-45		1945-46	
		Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan. 1/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay							
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	113.4	114.2	114.1	114.8	118.0	118.0
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	111.0	113.0	106.0	107.0	109.0	---
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	80.8	82.2	74.4	79.0	79.7	80.5
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	78.6	78.4	69.0	74.8	75.0	76.4
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	76.9	77.5	69.4	72.1	70.3	---
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	122.7	131.9	120.0	124.3	129.9	130.2
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	105.0	108.0	98.2	102.0	108.0	---
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	202.0	205.0	144.0	157.0	211.0	---
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	162.8	164.8	162.0	163.6	169.2	169.1
Rye, No. 2, Minneapolis	"	120.2	127.0	114.3	122.8	175.2	181.1
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	33.50	33.50	30.90	30.50	29.00	29.00
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	15.20	15.70	16.50	17.10	15.40	---
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)							
Standard bran, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.75	48.75
Linseed meal, 32 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	2/45.50	2/45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.25	47.25
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	51.90	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points	"	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.25	53.25
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	50.00	50.00	46.75	45.90	49.00	49.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	41.50	41.50	41.30	41.30	41.25	41.25
Tankage, digester, 60 pct. protein, Chicago 3/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 3/	"	73.50	73.50	69.10	73.25	73.50	74.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	39.80	39.80	44.90	42.90	44.70	44.70
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.91	2.93	2.86	2.85	2.97	---
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.		3.54	3.58	3.54	3.54	3.68	---

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Feed grains, U.S.	1910-14 = 100	177	180	167	170	171	---
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets	1935-39 = 100	166	166	166	166	166	4/166
Four oilseed meals	"	166	166	166	166	166	4/166
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	166	166	164	166	166	4/166
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	168	168	168	168	166	4/166

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 5/

Hog-corn, Chicago	Bushel	11.6	11.6	12.4	12.8	6/12.4	6/7/12.4
Hog-corn, U. S. farm prices	"	11.5	11.3	12.6	12.9	13.0	---
Beef steer-corn, Chicago	"	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.8	14.1	7/13.8
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 8/	Pound	23.8	23.9	26.3	26.2	29.0	---
Milk-feed, U. S. 8/	"	1.43	1.40	1.54	1.52	1.50	---
Egg-feed, U. S.	"	15.5	11.8	15.7	14.3	16.2	---

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Grain and hay prices, average for week ended January 5, byproduct feed prices as of January 8. 2/ 34 percent protein. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ As of January 8. 5/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, pounds of butterfat or milk, or dozen eggs. 6/ Based on weighted average price of actual reported sales. Ratio based on OPA base price at Chicago for No. 3 Yellow corn of 15.5 percent moisture, would be 12.7 for December and 12.6 for January. 7/ For week ended January 5. 8/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, January 24, 1946

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SUMMARY

Commercial supplies of feed grains and byproduct feeds were insufficient in January to meet the unusual demand at ceiling prices, although total supplies were large. Competition for available supplies of feed concentrates is expected to continue intense through spring.

The Department of Agriculture issued an order in mid-January restricting use of high-protein feeds in the manufacture of mixed feeds. During the first 9 months of 1945, nearly as much high-protein feed was used by 633 reporting plants in making commercial mixed feed as in all of 1943 or 1944, and more was used in the 9-month period than in all of 1942.

The combined disappearance of corn, oats, and barley during October-December was 9 percent larger than in the corresponding quarter of 1944, and only 2 percent smaller than in that quarter of 1943, when disappearance was the largest on record. Disappearance of all corn during October-December 1945 was 8 percent more than a year earlier, disappearance of oats was 36 percent more, but barley disappearance was 15 percent less. Disappearance of hay during May-December 1945 was 10 percent greater than in the same period of 1944.

The quantity of wheat used as feed since July was substantially less than the record quantity fed during the corresponding period of 1943, but materially more than was fed during July-December in most earlier years. Disappearance of all feeds is expected to continue large, at least through the first half of 1946.

Stocks of corn, oats, and barley on farms and at terminal markets on January 1 totaled 74.5 million tons, 2 percent less than on January 1, 1945. Stocks of corn were the smallest for that date in 7 years, barley stocks were the smallest for January 1 since 1938, but stocks of oats were larger than on any other January 1 for which records are available. Carry-over of corn, oats, and barley at the end of the current marketing year may be 2 million tons less than the 14.2 million tons on hand at the end of the 1944-45 marketing year, with all of the reduction occurring in corn and barley. Stocks of wheat also will be reduced. Prices of feed grains, except oats, will average higher this season than last.

Stocks of hay on farms January 1 were the second largest in 9 years for which January 1 farm stocks have been estimated, being exceeded only in 1943. Hay prices this season have been moderately lower than the near-record prices in 1944-45.

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.-Demand for feed concentrates has been exceptionally strong for the past several months, and prices of nearly all kinds have stayed at or near ceiling levels. Demand for feed grains and for byproduct feeds seems likely to continue exceptionally strong, at least through the winter and spring. Prices probably will remain at or near present high levels, at least until influenced by prospects for the 1946 production. Prices of feed grains are supported by a very strong demand from livestock producers and grain processors, and by foreign demand. Supplies, although large in volume, are small in relation to the strong demand at present ceiling prices. The feed concentrate supply situation this winter is much tighter than a year ago, and prospects appear to be for continued short market supplies relative to the demand, at least until new production becomes available in 1946.

January 1 Combined Stocks of Corn, Oats, and Barley 2 Percent Smaller than Year Earlier

Stocks of corn, oats, and barley on farms and at terminal markets on January 1 totaled 74.5 million tons, 2 percent less than on January 1, 1945. Stocks of corn on farms and at terminal markets on January 1 were the smallest for that date since 1939, barley stocks were the smallest for January 1 since 1938, but stocks of oats at the first of the year were larger than on any other January 1 for which records are available. With the total number of livestock on farms indicated to be not greatly different from a year ago, stocks of feed grain per animal unit are slightly smaller than in January 1945.

Stocks of corn on farms January 1 were the smallest in 5 years. Iowa farmers had the smallest supply of corn for that date since 1938; in Illinois the supply was the smallest since 1937 with the exception of 1941, and in Minnesota stocks were the lowest since 1939. Indiana farmers had the largest January 1 supply of corn on record, and stocks were also large in Ohio. In practically all of the States east and south of the Corn Belt, farm stocks of corn on January 1 were far above average and, in many cases, the largest of record.

Almost two-thirds of the January 1 farm stocks of oats were in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, and Illinois. Stocks of oats at terminal markets on January 1 were materially larger than for that date in most recent years.

Feed Grain Disappearance Likely to be Large This Winter and Spring; October-December Disappearance Larger Than Usual

Disappearance of corn, sorghum grains, and of oats especially, probably will continue heavier than usual through this winter and spring. The rate of corn disappearance may ease off somewhat as stocks are lowered, particularly if rates of livestock production decline. But with the abnormal supplies of oats on hand and the necessity for some substitution of that grain for other feed grains and wheat, at least until new production becomes available, the use of oats is likely to be at a high rate during at least the first three quarters of 1946. Disappearance of barley probably will be maintained at a fairly high level during the next few months.

Carry-over of old-crop corn and barley at the end of the current crop year probably will be reduced from 1945 levels, but carry-over of oats will be increased. Carry-over of corn in 1946 may fall as low as in 1944, when it was only slightly more than 200 million bushels. The barley carry-over may be reduced to the lowest in 5 years, although stocks at that level would not be extremely low. Size of the oats carry-over will depend largely upon the amount of substitution for other grains and the volume of net exports of oats between now and July 1. Even if oats continue to be used up as rapidly as in October-December, carry-over of oats this year would be larger than last by between 75 and 100 million bushels.

7 Disappearance of feed grains was larger than usual during the October-December quarter. The total domestic disappearance of corn, oats, and barley in the quarter exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of 1944 by 9 percent, and was only 2 percent less than the record disappearance in that quarter of 1943. This rapid disappearance has been reflected in the heavy weights to which hogs have been fed, the liberal rate of grain and other concentrates fed to milk cows, the large proportion of highly finished beef cattle being marketed, the record rate of eggs produced per layer, and the heavier weights of turkeys and broilers marketed.

Domestic disappearance of all corn during October-December amounted to about 1,383 million bushels, 8 percent more than in the corresponding quarter of 1944, and only 3 percent less than the record for the quarter in 1943. Disappearance of corn for grain during the October-December quarter amounted to 1,063 million bushels, 10 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1944, and was next to the record for that quarter in 1943.

The large disappearance of corn since October, compared with a year earlier, resulted particularly from the heavier feed requirements caused by lower feeding value of soft corn, the increased number of hogs in the Corn Belt, and the large number of cattle being kept on feed, as well as from the strong demand by feed mixers and by processors.

Table 2.- Corn and oats: October-December disappearance and January 1 stocks, 1926-46

Year	October-December domestic disappearance				Grain-consuming animal units Jan. 1 following	Oct.-Dec. disappearance per animal unit	Stocks January 1 following 1/			Total Jan. 1 stocks per animal unit
	Corn grain	All corn	Oats	Total, all corn and oats			Corn	Oats	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	Tons
1926	919,137	1,325,902	192,412	40,204	135,457	.30	1,497,331	733,559	53,663	.40
1927	982,135	1,380,066	204,755	41,918	140,453	.30	1,452,956	650,202	51,085	.36
1928	903,399	1,307,925	245,999	40,558	137,038	.30	1,442,543	777,600	52,833	.39
1929	881,550	1,262,449	206,134	38,647	135,806	.28	1,398,094	671,441	49,890	.37
1930	742,978	1,065,811	239,568	33,676	134,944	.25	1,153,865	773,308	44,681	.33
1931	826,476	1,172,500	220,854	36,364	139,469	.26	1,570,817	672,807	54,748	.39
1932	962,004	1,313,671	214,751	40,219	144,491	.28	1,882,227	793,759	65,402	.45
1933	938,188	1,231,056	154,741	36,946	143,168	.26	1,551,185	505,627	51,523	.36
1934	613,790	915,976	114,978	27,487	120,518	.23	872,141	368,561	30,317	.25
1935	666,321	964,317	204,216	30,268	123,032	.25	1,408,148	821,014	52,564	.43
1936	627,517	874,533	211,417	27,870	122,401	.23	825,740	522,418	31,480	.26
1937	703,416	996,964	215,642	31,365	120,962	.26	1,707,354	734,373	59,556	.49
1938	780,176	1,028,834	177,853	31,653	127,003	.25	1,867,580	723,649	63,870	.50
1939	872,817	1,112,127	178,754	34,000	138,491	.25	2,040,505	614,752	66,970	.48
1940	860,727	1,110,680	241,080	34,956	133,449	.26	2,033,361	801,488	69,758	.52
1941	872,709	1,113,192	206,310	34,470	143,077	.24	2,196,350	760,901	73,672	.51
1942	1,024,390	1,306,568	252,346	40,622	159,599	.25	2,315,999	891,076	79,105	.50
1943	1,109,188	1,419,012	236,033	43,509	171,149	.25	1,980,742	720,704	66,992	.39
1944	964,121	1,286,128	226,272	39,632	147,033	.27	2,135,122	757,615	71,905	.49
1945	2/1,063,383	2/1,383,117	2/306,856	2/43,637	2/147,000	.30	1,942,324	1,035,130	70,947	.48

1/ Exclusive of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses.
2/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 3 .- Corn and oats: Stocks January 1, United States, by States and geographic divisions, 1940-46, and barley stocks, December 1, 1939-45

State and geographic division	Corn 1/			Oats 2/			Total			Barley 2/		
	Average 1940-44	1945	1946	Average 1940-44	1945	1946	Average 1940-44	1945	1946	Average 1939-43	1944	1945
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	106	96	70	2,830	2,636	1,954	48	45	53	90	59	59
N. H.	85	115	87	170	194	194	5	6	6	---	---	---
Vt.	137	144	87	1,091	976	781	21	20	15	121	83	64
Mass.	321	256	219	122	124	125	11	9	8	---	---	---
R. I.	37	22	26	22	22	22	1	1	1	---	---	---
Conn.	289	292	325	95	81	85	10	10	10	---	---	---
N. Y.	8,889	4,464	4,089	19,411	22,894	26,360	560	491	536	3,984	2,778	2,747
N. J.	4,084	3,572	4,482	797	762	675	127	112	136	74	86	108
Pa.	31,496	32,486	37,358	16,345	15,801	17,217	1,144	1,162	1,322	1,750	1,395	1,732
N. Atl.	45,444	41,447	46,743	40,883	43,490	47,413	1,927	1,856	2,067	6,019	4,401	4,710
Ohio	111,018	84,561	118,383	27,259	22,846	36,947	3,545	2,733	3,906	508	431	388
Ind.	136,597	116,344	168,757	26,037	17,924	35,519	4,241	3,545	5,293	470	412	359
Ill.	351,630	294,068	281,176	82,637	66,140	104,428	11,168	9,292	9,544	2,363	2,449	1,527
Mich.	34,934	32,618	37,181	35,270	30,429	44,436	1,542	1,400	1,752	4,187	2,379	3,008
Wis.	37,964	44,986	39,062	60,453	83,260	108,431	2,030	2,592	2,829	15,939	8,050	6,607
E. N. Cent.	672,143	572,577	644,559	231,656	220,599	329,761	22,526	19,562	23,324	23,467	13,721	11,889
Minn.	143,136	154,972	113,778	105,713	111,425	172,450	5,699	6,122	5,945	39,738	29,153	19,134
Iowa	518,612	431,860	342,176	123,718	93,379	144,290	16,501	13,586	11,890	4,634	103	46
Mo.	105,012	119,659	78,603	33,687	22,157	25,772	3,479	3,705	2,613	1,569	2,133	1,007
N. Dak.	5,579	9,149	5,050	42,038	58,249	60,213	829	1,188	1,105	34,273	38,381	33,869
S. Dak.	44,783	97,013	66,632	44,342	66,550	99,135	1,963	3,781	3,452	27,331	20,198	21,056
Nebr.	144,240	257,333	178,997	32,402	26,436	51,763	4,557	7,629	5,840	20,895	8,424	9,007
Kansas	37,331	70,763	41,663	22,268	16,366	10,103	1,402	2,243	1,328	9,111	7,983	4,564
W. N. Cent.	998,693	1,140,749	826,899	404,168	394,562	563,726	34,430	38,254	32,173	137,551	106,375	88,683
Del.	2,783	2,547	3,195	38	50	62	78	72	90	83	135	159
Md.	11,492	12,860	11,517	589	630	1,207	331	370	342	842	985	925
Va.	22,841	22,296	28,739	1,344	2,020	2,151	661	657	839	865	922	1,010
W. Va.	7,898	5,913	8,299	1,152	987	1,172	240	181	251	164	126	129
N. C.	35,421	35,942	40,016	2,141	2,853	3,651	1,026	1,052	1,179	192	339	294
S. C.	16,984	17,887	17,418	2,604	3,615	4,807	517	559	565	29	41	37
Ga.	30,115	29,377	36,571	1,874	3,270	3,600	873	875	1,081	23	60	46
Fla.	4,013	3,259	3,596	14	48	72	113	92	102	---	---	---
S. Atl.	131,547	130,081	149,351	9,756	13,473	16,722	3,839	3,858	4,449	2,198	2,608	2,600
Ky.	49,067	46,654	53,113	770	806	909	1,386	1,319	1,502	685	811	644
Tenn.	44,633	40,520	47,005	1,398	1,401	2,971	1,272	1,157	1,364	458	506	404
Ala.	30,921	35,629	36,796	907	968	1,530	880	1,013	1,055	8	46	46
Miss.	30,841	30,156	38,146	2,306	5,736	4,785	901	936	1,144	10	125	101
Ark.	22,536	19,780	24,010	2,277	3,762	2,791	667	614	717	59	80	48
La.	15,259	12,687	15,093	902	1,884	1,589	442	386	448	19	56	---
Okla.	15,458	16,726	14,395	14,154	16,807	11,013	659	721	579	3,442	2,122	1,292
Tex.	42,664	33,650	33,960	14,195	15,569	20,263	1,422	1,191	1,275	2,343	4,505	1,905
S. Cent.	251,379	235,802	262,518	36,909	45,933	45,851	7,629	7,337	8,084	7,024	8,251	4,440
Mont.	765	524	235	12,749	13,988	8,253	225	238	139	7,071	11,729	9,936
Idaho	1,092	698	564	3,774	4,531	4,492	91	92	88	6,668	7,891	6,512
Wyo.	548	272	245	2,599	3,672	3,691	57	66	66	2,076	2,721	2,951
Colo.	7,194	8,760	8,535	3,405	4,357	5,116	256	315	321	10,018	10,336	13,764
N. Mex.	1,848	2,223	1,010	383	525	273	58	71	33	267	547	302
Ariz.	233	230	266	78	102	115	8	8	9	360	703	398
Utah	118	149	55	1,103	1,409	1,246	21	27	21	3,779	5,234	5,062
Nev.	33	16	16	161	199	164	4	4	3	510	547	448
Wash.	428	185	151	4,679	4,416	4,195	87	76	71	3,361	3,239	3,099
Oreg.	825	639	480	4,833	5,456	3,447	100	105	69	4,442	5,436	4,420
Calif.	1,101	770	697	648	903	665	41	36	30	4,840	6,505	6,035
West.	14,185	14,466	12,254	34,412	39,658	31,657	948	1,038	860	43,392	54,888	52,927
U. S.	2,113,391	2,135,122	1,942,324	757,784	757,615	1,035,130	71,299	71,905	70,947	219,651	190,244	165,249

Farm stocks on January 1, 1945 and 1946, and December 1, 1944 and 1945, are shown in the January 1, 1946 crop report.

1/ Farm and terminal market stocks plus corn owned by the Government.

2/ Farm and terminal market stocks.

Domestic disappearance of oats during October-December totaled about 307 million bushels, or 36 percent more than in the corresponding quarter of 1944, and the largest disappearance on record for that period. A rapid rate of disappearance for oats had been expected because abundant supplies were on hand and the supply situation for other feed grains was relatively tight. Domestic disappearance of oats since July 1, 1945--the beginning of the oats crop year--totaled about 752 million bushels, 132 million bushels more than during the corresponding six-month period of 1944-45, and the largest disappearance for that period on record.

The trend in barley disappearance has been opposite to that of corn and oats since October, because of reduced stocks. Domestic disappearance of barley during October-December amounted to about 52 million bushels, 15 percent less than during the fourth quarter of 1944. During the July-September quarter of 1945, barley disappearance was 7 percent larger than in the corresponding quarter of 1944, and although not of record proportions, it was much larger than usual. Disappearance for the six months, July-December, totaled 191 million bushels, about the same as for the corresponding period a year earlier.

Disappearance of sorghum grain is not known because data on grain remaining on farms are not available. Ordinarily a quantity amounting to one-half to two-thirds as much as was produced in 1945 is fed on farms where produced. With the record large production in 1944, marketings increased materially, and in 1944-45 much more sorghum grain was sold by producers than ever before in a season. During the current season, marketings apparently are down to a normal rate, or below. However, probably as much sorghum grain was fed on farms during the last quarter of 1945 as in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

Wheat and Rye Feeding Indications

While no feed-wheat program has been in effect this season, considerable quantities of wheat have been fed. Conditions in early January indicated that the wheat fed to livestock during the current crop year may exceed 200 million bushels, compared with an average of 350 million bushels in 1942-44 and an average of 124 million in 1935-39. Principal factors influencing heavy feeding of wheat this season include (a) the tight corn supply situation, and (b) the basis on which mixed feed price ceilings are calculated. Mixed feed manufacturers are able to pay prevailing prices for wheat because, generally, they are permitted to use ingredient costs in calculating maximum prices for their products.

About 98 million bushels of wheat were used as feed in the July-September quarter of 1945. This quantity was substantially less than the 1943 record for the quarter of 165 million bushels and less than the 115 million in 1944, but it was materially larger than the 38 million-bushel average for the quarter during 1938-42. The quantity of wheat fed during October-December is indicated at about 70 million bushels compared with 56 million bushels fed in that period a year earlier. An average of 23 million bushels were fed in this quarter in 1938-42.

Less rye probably will be fed this season than in any of the previous 8 seasons. Relatively small quantities probably will be fed during the next few months, because of the tight supply situation. The quantity fed in July-December 1945 is estimated at about 8.4 million bushels, compared with about 14.3 million in the corresponding 6 months of 1944, and a 1938-42 average for July-December of 16.3 million bushels.

Table 4.- Wheat and rye: Supply and distribution in the United States, 1939-45

Year beginning July	Supply				Distribution					
					Domestic disappearance					
	Stocks July 1 1/	New crop	Imports 2/	Total supply	Food 3/	Feed	Seed	Indus-trial use	Total	Exports 4/
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
					Wheat					
1939	250.0	741.2	0.3	991.5	475.4	115.1	72.9	0.1	663.5	48.3
1940	279.7	813.3	3.5	1,096.5	478.5	121.6	74.3	0.1	674.5	37.1
1941	384.9	943.1	3.7	1,331.7	487.8	116.2	62.3	1.9	668.2	31.4
1942	632.1	974.2	1.0	1,607.3	537.0	292.4	65.0	56.7	951.1	34.5
1943	621.7	841.0	136.0	1,598.7	543.1	486.7	77.5	109.3	1,216.6	65.4
1944	316.7	1,072.2	42.0	1,430.9	559.0	275.3	80.8	95.8	1,010.9	138.9
1945	281.1	1,123.1								
					Rye					
1939	21.9	38.6	5/	60.5	7.8	19.4	7.4	5.6	40.2	0.7
1940	19.6	40.0	1.4	61.0	7.9	19.4	8.0	6.7	42.0	0.3
1941	18.7	45.4	8.8	72.9	8.7	19.2	8.5	6.9	43.3	5/
1942	29.6	57.7	1.5	88.8	9.7	30.9	7.5	2.1	50.2	5/
1943	38.6	30.5	8.3	77.4	10.1	31.4	6.1	4.5	52.1	0.1
1944	25.2	25.5	4.1	54.8	9.1	15.8	6.2	10.3	41.4	3.2
1945	10.2	26.4								

1/ For wheat, total stocks in all positions. For rye, farm stocks plus terminal market stocks; the total, including stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses (reported for the first time in 1943), on July 1 was 47.1 million bushels for 1943, 31.0 million for 1944, and 12.8 million for 1945.

2/ Wheat imports include full-duty wheat for milling, wheat "unfit for human consumption" for animal feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. Wheat imported for milling in bond is excluded.

3/ Includes food for both civilian population and military forces. Estimates of rye food based on trade information related to the Census of 1939.

4/ Wheat exports include flour made only from domestic wheat and shipments to the possessions of the U. S. Beginning with 1940, exports include military exports for European relief and exports by the Department of Agriculture. 5/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 5.- Hay supplies, by regions, 1939-45 1/

Geographic division	Average 1939-43	1942	1943	1944	1945 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	13,458	14,082	15,236	13,642	14,844
East North Central ...	23,622	24,271	23,396	21,472	23,618
West North Central ...	30,693	34,982	32,363	32,553	33,923
South Atlantic	6,312	6,635	6,701	6,016	7,021
South Central	13,085	14,354	12,979	12,090	14,499
Western	21,885	22,228	22,306	22,457	23,172
Total United States	109,055	116,552	112,981	108,230	117,077

1/ Production plus farm stocks May 1. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Hay: January 1 farm stocks, by regions, 1940-46

Geographic division	Average 1940-44	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/
North Atlantic	8,285	9,088	9,179	7,869	9,243
East North Central ...	14,907	15,665	14,367	13,311	15,069
West North Central ...	20,557	24,028	20,798	22,371	22,083
South Atlantic	3,766	4,033	3,977	3,522	4,430
South Central	7,555	8,203	7,349	7,251	8,385
Western	12,525	12,304	12,800	12,533	12,365
Total United States	67,595	73,221	68,470	66,857	71,575

1/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Hay: Disappearance from farms, May-December, 1940-45

Geographic division	Average 1939-43	1942	1943	1944	1945 1/
North Atlantic	5,173	4,994	6,057	5,773	5,601
East North Central ...	8,715	8,606	9,029	8,161	8,549
West North Central ...	10,136	10,954	11,565	10,182	11,840
South Atlantic	2,546	2,602	2,724	2,494	2,591
South Central	5,530	6,151	5,63[illegible]	4,839	6,114
Western	9,360	10,024	9,506	9,924	10,807
Total United States	41,460	43,331	44,511	41,373	45,502

1/ Preliminary.

Hay Stocks January 1 about 6 Percent Larger Than Year Earlier; Large Disappearance Shown

Stocks of hay remaining on farms January 1 totaled 71.6 million tons. This quantity is the second largest in the 9 years for which January 1 farm stocks have been estimated, being exceeded only in 1943. Stocks were larger than on January 1, 1945, in nearly all States east of the Mississippi River. In the Southwestern States from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas westward, hay stocks on farms January 1 were about 10 percent less than a year earlier, but for all 22 States west of the Mississippi River stocks were down only 1.6 percent.

Disappearance of hay from farms during May-December 1945 totaled 45.5 million tons, 39 percent of the total supply for the 1945-46 season, and the heaviest disappearance for the period during the 9 years for which records are available. Disappearance during May-December 1945 was larger than a year earlier in all geographic divisions of the country except the North Atlantic States.

Feed Prices at High Levels; To Advance Seasonally

With demand for feed concentrates expected to continue strong at least through the first half of 1946, prices received by farmers for feed grains probably will advance seasonally during the next few months. With the exception of oats, feed grain prices for the entire 1945-46 season probably will average somewhat higher than in 1944-45. Prices of oats probably will average only moderately below 1944-45, despite the very large production in 1945, Prices of byproduct feeds probably will be maintained at or close to ceilings for at least the first half of 1946. Hay prices, reflecting the large 1945 crop, are averaging moderately below last season's levels, when they were higher than for any year since 1920-21.

The average price received by farmers for corn in mid-December 1945, $1.09 per bushel, was 3 cents per bushel higher than a year earlier, and except for 1943 was the highest December price since 1919. Corn prices have declined about seasonally since harvesting of the crop, although the seasonal decline occurred about a month later than usual (Table 8.) Prices received by farmers for corn declined slightly in November and December, but those declines reflected principally the factor of lower quality corn sold.

Prices received by farmers for oats each month since July 1945, the beginning of the crop year, were moderately below those of a year earlier until November and December, when prices averaged slightly higher than in the corresponding months of 1944. The average price received by farmers for oats on December 15 was 70.3 cents per bushel. This price was 6.6 cents below the December 1943 price, but except for that year, was higher than for any December since 1919. During the past three to four years, oats prices have not advanced as much relatively as corn or barley.

Prices received by farmers for barley have advanced seasonally since July. At the beginning of the current crop year, prices were slightly below those of a year earlier, but by September, and each month since then, they have averaged higher than in the corresponding month of 1944. The December average price received by farmers for barley at $1.08 per bushel, was higher than in December of any other year since 1919.

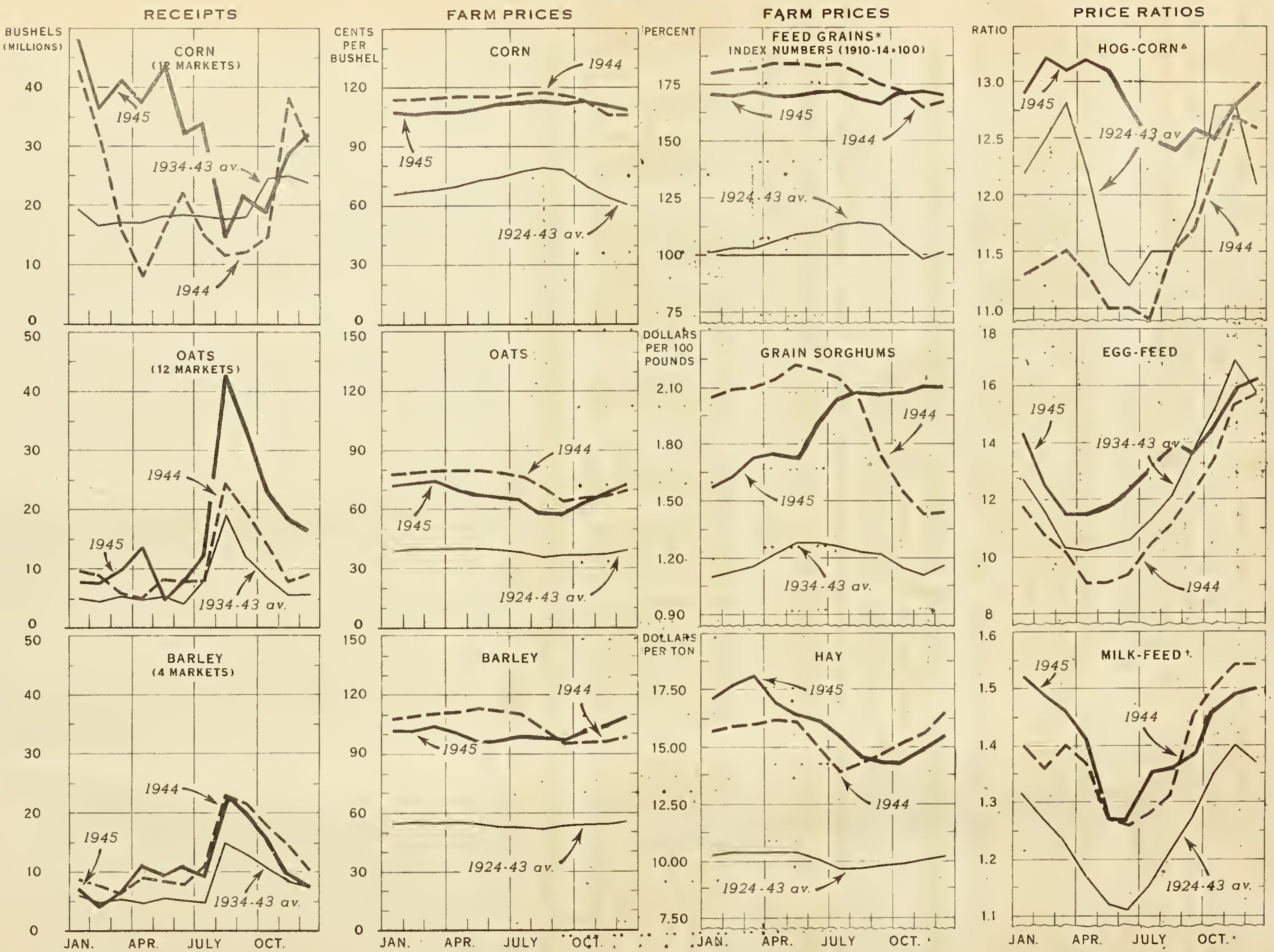
Prices received by farmers for sorghum grains so far in the current season have been materially higher than a year earlier. The average price in December, at $2.11 per hundred pounds, was 67 cents higher than in December a year earlier. Prices of those grains are only slightly higher than in 1943, but materially higher than for any other year for which records are available.

Table 3.- Index numbers of seasonal variation in United States average prices received by farmers, 1922-41 1/
(Monthly average for calendar year = 100)

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Corn	92.3	94.0	95.3	98.4	103.0	105.5	109.9	111.8	110.0	98.2	90.6	91.0
Oats.....	102.5	104.2	104.2	105.0	105.4	102.5	100.2	92.1	93.7	93.9	96.2	100.1
Barley ..	102.3	103.2	103.7	104.2	104.3	93.9	95.0	97.1	98.0	98.6	98.9	100.8
Wheat ...	102.4	102.4	102.7	102.8	103.8	99.9	97.2	96.0	96.9	96.8	98.6	100.5
Rye	102.7	103.0	102.7	101.7	101.6	98.2	97.2	95.8	97.6	98.4	99.4	101.7
Hay	101.4	102.1	102.2	102.9	103.0	100.2	96.4	96.6	97.5	97.7	99.5	100.5

1/ Average of ratios to 12-month moving average, centered, adjusted to total 1,200 and to eliminate abnormal fluctuations.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS



*CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY. ▲BASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
†MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO, INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BEGINNING OCT. 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45271 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Final 1946 Production Goals

Final production goals for 1946, announced by the Department of Agriculture on January 16, call for increases in acreages of the four principal feed grains and for tame hay. The final goal for corn is for about 3.9 million acres more than were planted in 1945; for oats, an increase of about 400,000 acres; for barley, an increase of about 2 million acres; and for sorghums (except sirup), an increase of about 1.4 million acres. The goal for all tame hay calls for an increase of about 1.4 million acres to be harvested.

The final goal for wheat calls for about the same acreage as in 1945. The goals call for an increase of 6 percent in flaxseed acreage, but a decrease of 12 percent in the acreage of soybeans to be harvested as beans.

The final goals also ask a reduction of about 2 percent in milk produced, 15 percent fewer eggs to be produced, and a small reduction in numbers of cattle and calves during the year, but a small increase in sheep and lambs, and a slight increase in the number of sows to farrow in the spring.

Table 9.- Final 1946 production goals for selected crops and livestock, with comparative data

Commodity	Unit of goal	Average 1935-39	1944	1945 1/	1946 goal
Corn	1,000 planted acres	97,055	98,561	92,867	96,760
Oats	" " "	40,586	42,767	45,234	45,668
Barley	" " "	13,364	14,090	11,429	13,400
All sorghums (except sirup)	" " "	15,029	17,986	15,666	17,095
Wheat	" " "	73,235	65,439	68,781	68,875
All tame hay	1,000 harvested acres	55,770	59,589	59,905	61,313
Soybeans for beans	" " "	3,042	10,415	10,873	9,590
Flaxseed	" planted "	1,938	3,000	4,066	4,318
Milk cows on farms (average for year)	Thousands	23,548	25,984	25,700	25,600
Milk production on farms	1,000 pounds	103,624	118,952	123,259	120,824
Egg production on farms	1,000 dozen	3,032	4,823	4,602	3,909
Hogs: Sows to farrow in spring	Thousands	6,817	9,187	8,187	8,304

Source: Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Preliminary estimate.

Record Quantities of Oats Being Marketed; Corn and Barley Marketings Smaller Than for Past Few Seasons

Market movement of corn since the beginning of the current feeding season in October, as shown by receipts at principal terminal markets, has been smaller than in most recent years, but marketings of oats during the period have been exceptionally large. Marketings of barley, although slightly smaller than in the corresponding months of the 2 preceding years, have been considerably larger than the 5-year (1938-42) average. Corn marketings this season increased about a month later than usual, principally as a result of the higher moisture content of the new crop. Total marketings of corn for the season probably will be considerably less than the record of about 760 million bushels marketed from the 1944 crop.

Marketings of oats have been much larger than usual in each month of the current oat crop year (beginning July), reflecting the very large 1945 production. Receipts of oats at 12 principal terminal markets during July-December totaled 144.6 million bushels, compared with 82.9 million during the corresponding 6 months of 1944, and with an average of 55.9 million during 1938-42.

Receipts of barley at 4 principal terminal markets have been smaller each month since July 1945 than in the corresponding months of 1943 and 1944, but larger than the average for 1938-42. Total receipts at the 4 principal markets for July-December 1945 amounted to about 84.7 million bushels, compared with 97.6 million a year earlier, and an average of 60.2 million for the corresponding 6 months of 1938-42.

Table 10.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, December 1934-44, October-December 1945

Item	December			1945		
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn, 12 markets 1/ ...	23,869	24,517	30,811	18,782	28,917	31,979
Oats, 12 markets 1/ ...	5,591	8,228	9,089	23,261	18,140	16,010
Barley, 4 markets 2/ ..	7,341	9,268	10,096	15,244	9,833	7,537

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Demand for Byproduct Feeds Continues Very Strong; October-November Production Slightly Higher Than Year Earlier

Demand for byproduct feeds, particularly high-protein feeds, continued exceptionally strong through January. Although production of most byproduct feeds for which data are available has been at a high level each month since October, supplies have been insufficient to meet the unusual demand. According to reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, trading in many feed items has for some months been largely on a barter and exchange basis. As a result, many feeds have been moving through rather unusual channels.

Production of byproduct feeds for which monthly production data are available totaled about 2 percent larger in October and November than during the corresponding months of 1945. Much of the increase was in wheat millfeeds. Production of cottonseed cake and meal was smaller in October and November than in those months of 1944, and nearly offset increases in production of other oilseed cakes and meals. Output of corn gluten feed and meal and distillers' dried grain was considerably under that of a year earlier, but alfalfa meal production was somewhat larger.

Table 11.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October-December 1943-45

Item	Oct.-Dec. 1943	Oct.-Dec. 1944	1945 Oct.	1945 Nov.	1945 Dec.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal..	840.1	769.3	240.4	251.6	194.2
Soybean cake and meal	735.3	796.8	238.0	1/334.7	1/333.2
Linseed cake and meal	277.4	153.3	50.2	1/ 67.2	1/ 62.8
Peanut cake and meal	41.0	22.9	6.3	11.3	8.4
Copra cake and meal	8.5	8.7	5.0	1/ 3.5	1/ 3.5
Gluten feed and meal	240.9	226.6	47.2	65.2	75.9
Brewers' dried grains	55.8	50.7	21.2	19.0	17.5
Distillers' dried grains .	100.2	143.6	26.9	26.6	30.7
Wheat millfeeds	1,447.9	1,434.0	544.3	494.5	1/472.0
Rice millfeeds	64.1	66.6	24.1	27.5	20.2
Alfalfa meal	157.2	197.5	97.6	67.3	60.5
Stocks, end of period					
Cottonseed cake and meal .	68.1	78.1	56.4	52.7	52.8
Peanut cake and meal	3.1	5.0	1.6	1.5	1.5

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, Production and Marketing Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

1/ Estimated.

Use of Protein Meal Restricted in Manufacture of Mixed Feeds

In an effort to secure more equitable distribution of high-protein feeds, the Department of Agriculture on January 16 placed restrictions on the use of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feed for livestock and poultry. The order reinstated and amended War Food Order 9, Revision 3, which was in effect from December 18, 1943 until January 1945, and incorporated provisions of WFO-110, which was revoked October 10, 1945.

The new order:

1). Restricts the use by mixed feed manufacturers of protein meals in the manufacture of mixed feeds, other than poultry feeds, during each calendar quarter to 100 perdent of the amount so used during the corresponding calendar quarter of 1945, except that any manufacturermay use up to 25 tons of protein meal in any quarter.

2). Restricts the use by any person of protein meal in the manufacture of poultry feeds during any calendar month to the following percentage of the amount so used during the corresponding month of 1945:

January and February 1946	100 percent
March 1946	95 percent
April 1946	90 percent
Other months of 1946	85 percent

3). Restricts all users in accepting delivery of more of the protein meals in any quantity which will cause his inventory, exclusive of fish meal stocks, to exceed a 30-day supply based upon his use or sales of protein meal during the corresponding calendar month of 1945;

4). Prohibits the use of whole or ground beans in livestock and poultry feeds or for fertilizer.

5). Prohibits the purchasing of soybeans by any person other than a processor, CCC, or a seed dealer, or a person buying for the account of one of the above.

6). Restricts the use of soya flour, grits, or similar edible products of soybeans in the manufacture of livestock or poultry feeds.

7). Provides authority for imposition of set-aside orders for directed distribution of protein meals.

8). Requires processors and feed manufacturers to make the reports that are necessary for administration of the order.

In effect, the order sets out to budget the use of most high-protein feeds among all users, and to promote equitable distribution of available supplies by regulating the amount of protein meal that may be used in any period. The order also is designed to discourage various unusual trade practices, such as the trading of ingredients and the addition of unnecessary mixing margins.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FEED MIXERS, AND HIGH PROTEIN FEED USED IN PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL MIXED FEED, 1942-45

By Reed A. Phillips

Despite its importance, only limited statistical data have been available concerning the mixed feed industry in the United States. Important factors that have made difficult the collection of detailed information on the industry are its character, size, and widespread geographical distribution. With the rapid growth in utilization of feed grains and byproduct feeds in mixed feeds during the past decade, and particularly during the war period, the need for statistical data has increased. War Food Order 9, issued in December 1943, directing oilseed processors to set aside specified quantities of their output for directed distribution, required mixed feed manufacturers to make reports as to the quantities of high-protein feeds theyused in commercial mixed feeds during specified periods. Those reports furnish additional data on the industry, particularly the utilization of high-protein ingredients.

The number of plants in the mixed feed industry has never been known precisely. A Federal Trade Commission report published in 1921 quotes statements that there was at that time a trade list of more than 3,000 manufacturers, and that the list was far from complete. 1/

According to a nation-wide grain-storage survey of February 1942, there were about 2,200 firms whose primary business was the mixing of feed. Also, a large number of flour mills, warehouses, and elevators mixed some feed as a side line.

The reports to the Department of Agriculture, under provisions of War Food Order 9 (as revised and amended) on use of high-protein feeds by feed mixers, provided the basis for establishing quotas for about 6,000 manufacturers of commercial mixed feeds. This number does not include custom mixers, and probably many other firms that produce only small quantities of commercial feeds. No estimate has been made of the total number of firms or plants that produce mixed feeds, but the firms reporting under WFO 9 probably were responsible for a large proportion of the total output of mixed feeds in the country during 1942-45. Similarly, the use of high-protein feed by the reporting firms probably represents a large proportion of the total use in commercial mixed feeds.

1/ Report of the Federal Trade Commission on Commercial Feeds, March 1921.

Table 12 shows the geographic distribution of the nearly 6,000 manufacturers that reported in 1944 under provisions of WFO 9, giving the number of reporting plants according to volume of high-protein feed used in producing commercial mixed feeds. As indicated above, these data do not include firms doing only custom mixing.

The data show a wide variation in numbers of plants, with the heaviest concentration in the North Central region. In the North Atlantic States, where much feed is shipped in each season, a fairly high concentration of commercial feed mixers is shown. For individual States, the variation in numbers of reporting plants ranged from more than 400 each in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, and Indiana, to 3 in Nevada and 4 in Wyoming. In each of 23 States there were fewer than 50 reporting plants.

The reports submitted under WFO 9 on use and sale of protein meals covered the period from 1942 through the first nine months of 1945. Separate reports were made by each mixing plant. In general, these reports covered the quantities of high-protein feeds used and delivered straight (except quantities used in custom mixing) in each quarter of the period. High-protein feeds covered by the reports included the following:

Soybean meal
Cottonseed meal
Linseed meal
Peanut meal
Tankage
Meat scraps
Liver meal
Fish meal
Whale guano
Corn gluten meal
Sesame meal
Babassu meal
Ouricury meal
Palm kernel meal

Because of a change in reporting requirements in 1944, whereby only feed manufacturers having an annual quota of 500 tons or more of high-protein feed in 1944 were required to report, complete comparability of total use of those feeds cannot be obtained for the entire reporting period. However, the tonnage of high-protein feeds used in the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds during the calendar years 1942 and 1943 was reported on a nearly comparable basis. The important inconsistency was a slight variation in number of plants reporting each quarter. Despite this, the information as to the total use of high-protein feed in commercial mixed feeds in 1942 and 1943 for the companies reporting has some value. These data are shown in table 13, with the tonnage used shown by categories of plant consumption.

Of the total use of high-protein feed by reporting companies, the largest proportion (37 percent) was in plants using more than 20,000 tons annually. However, the volume of use by each of the four categories of plant consumption was fairly even in both 1942 and 1943. Usage in both years was largest in Illinois, Missouri, and New York, with consumption in each of these States amounting to more than 400,000 tons annually. The volume used in other States in both 1942 and 1943 ranged downward from that volume to less than 1,000 tons annually in Wyoming and Nevada.

Table 12 .- Number of mixed feed manufacturers reporting use of high-protein feeds in commercial mixed feeds under WFO 9, by States and geographic divisions, 1944 1/

State	Use of high-protein feed				
	1 - 60 tons	61 - 500 tons	501 - 1,000 tons	Over 1,000 tons	Total
	No. of plants	No. of plants	No. of plants	No. of plants	No. of plants
Maine	12	12	2	1	27
New Hampshire	4	7	0	2	13
Vermont	5	23	3	5	36
Massachusetts	17	24	4	9	54
Rhode Island	3	8	2	0	13
Connecticut	0	17	7	1	25
New York	19	152	31	43	245
New Jersey	18	58	12	11	99
Pennsylvania	64	207	39	32	342
NORTH ATLANTIC	142	508	100	104	854
Ohio	124	259	25	37	445
Indiana	118	227	35	30	410
Illinois	75	97	32	47	251
Michigan	112	140	18	8	278
Wisconsin	163	289	21	14	487
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	592	1,012	131	136	1,871
Minnesota	182	204	32	30	448
Iowa	130	198	29	42	399
Missouri	108	104	14	32	258
North Dakota	12	12	1	1	26
South Dakota	30	24	5	3	62
Nebraska	47	90	8	19	164
Kansas	130	166	18	14	328
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	639	798	107	141	1,685
Delaware	8	11	1	3	23
Maryland	7	34	10	20	71
Virginia	20	48	16	17	101
West Virginia	5	8	1	4	18
North Carolina	3	14	8	18	43
South Carolina	1	13	2	4	20
Georgia	4	13	2	16	35
Florida	1	15	12	11	39
SOUTH ATLANTIC	49	156	52	93	350
Kentucky	11	28	10	7	56
Tennessee	2	22	8	23	55
Alabama	6	6	2	8	22
Mississippi	0	2	2	9	13
Arkansas	5	18	3	8	34
Louisiana	0	8	1	4	13
Oklahoma	37	54	7	12	110
Texas	52	127	29	55	263
SOUTH CENTRAL	113	265	62	126	566
Montana	3	4	0	3	10
Idaho	3	10	0	1	14
Wyoming	1	3	0	0	4
Colorado	42	54	1	4	101
New Mexico	16	9	2	1	28
Arizona	2	6	3	3	14
Utah	7	7	3	5	22
Nevada	0	3	0	0	3
Washington	18	55	9	10	92
Oregon	8	68	14	13	103
California	14	84	27	56	181
WESTERN	114	303	59	96	572
UNITED STATES	1,649	3,042	511	696	5,898

1/ Does not include firms doing only custom mixing.

Data from Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 13.- Quantities of high-protein feeds used in the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds by all reporting companies, United States, 1942 and 1943 1/

State	1942					1943				
	Plant use					Plant use				
	1-1,000 tons	1,001-5,000 tons	5,001-20,000 tons	Over 20,000 tons	Total	1-1,000 tons	1,001-5,000 tons	5,001-20,000 tons	Over 20,000 tons	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Me.	4,045	1,280	---	---	5,325	3,696	1,335	---	---	5,031
N. H.	421	1,630	---	---	2,051	473	2,040	---	---	2,513
Vt.	7,736	---	15,729	28,264	51,729	6,153	---	19,265	30,472	55,890
Mass.	6,052	8,170	25,178	56,024	95,424	5,797	8,307	32,665	67,161	113,930
R. I.	3,366	---	---	---	3,366	3,659	---	---	---	3,659
Conn.	8,507	---	9,021	---	17,528	9,450	---	7,614	---	17,064
N. Y.	49,999	49,963	68,529	235,843	404,334	48,234	58,731	74,128	239,036	420,129
N. J.	14,478	17,413	12,891	---	44,782	16,211	19,998	10,944	---	47,153
Pa.	54,993	38,460	52,266	---	145,719	56,322	39,430	79,418	---	175,170
N. Atl.	149,597	116,916	183,614	320,131	770,258	149,995	129,841	224,034	336,669	840,539
Ohio	60,222	42,929	97,068	113,274	313,493	57,132	40,732	116,206	153,991	368,061
Ind.	58,042	23,419	22,775	139,114	243,350	53,359	32,928	22,385	171,895	280,567
Ill.	35,592	35,086	88,666	261,872	421,216	41,939	56,256	110,491	315,018	523,704
Mich.	33,327	8,888	7,074	---	49,289	28,994	8,093	5,960	---	43,047
Wis.	57,715	15,643	9,042	25,910	108,310	58,981	16,276	9,300	30,726	115,283
E. N.Cent.	244,898	125,965	224,625	540,170	1,135,658	240,405	154,285	264,342	671,630	1,330,662
Minn.	42,883	25,560	23,004	37,500	128,947	52,503	42,202	48,825	66,315	209,845
Iowa	49,339	30,939	26,453	175,636	282,367	55,754	54,837	28,103	212,819	351,513
Mo.	25,211	25,020	54,974	326,132	431,337	28,900	31,029	77,083	314,169	451,181
N. Dak.	1,979	2,244	---	---	4,223	3,307	3,899	---	---	7,206
S. Dak.	5,222	1,945	---	---	7,167	8,195	3,227	---	---	11,422
Nebr.	24,777	13,116	33,425	39,045	110,363	26,613	19,997	30,142	50,492	127,244
Kans.	31,473	12,931	46,438	---	90,842	39,365	13,486	46,745	---	99,596
W.N.Cent.	180,884	111,755	184,294	578,313	1,055,246	214,637	168,677	230,898	643,795	1,258,007
Del.	3,561	1,963	---	---	5,524	2,876	2,469	---	---	5,345
Md.	12,550	25,628	31,571	---	69,749	12,030	26,420	23,366	---	61,816
Va.	17,750	25,447	21,005	---	64,202	18,034	26,258	22,585	---	66,877
W. Va.	2,335	3,879	---	---	6,214	2,903	5,100	---	---	8,003
N. C.	7,464	17,416	22,233	---	47,113	9,855	26,071	20,268	---	56,194
S. C.	3,769	768	6,540	---	11,077	4,910	1,340	8,551	---	14,801
Ga.	5,137	22,002	15,060	---	42,199	5,936	29,988	18,966	---	54,890
Fla.	8,597	12,460	---	---	21,057	12,553	17,194	---	---	29,747
S. Atl.	61,163	109,563	96,409	---	267,135	69,097	134,840	93,736	---	297,673
Ky.	10,777	10,527	17,339	---	38,643	14,285	12,585	27,331	---	54,201
Tenn.	6,247	25,170	54,877	---	86,294	8,113	36,191	64,443	---	108,747
Ala.	1,830	10,317	24,602	---	36,749	2,111	15,006	30,253	---	47,370
Miss.	1,568	13,626	4,033	---	19,227	1,469	18,869	6,894	---	27,232
Ark.	6,505	14,053	---	---	20,558	7,526	17,328	---	---	24,854
La.	1,961	9,585	---	---	11,546	2,426	9,696	---	---	12,122
Okla.	11,680	12,874	4,399	---	28,953	13,615	19,553	6,691	---	39,859
Tex.	42,466	60,861	66,902	---	170,229	47,289	74,981	78,338	---	200,608
S. Cent.	83,034	157,013	172,152	---	412,199	96,834	204,209	213,950	---	514,993
Mont.	1,292	2,161	---	---	3,453	1,078	3,047	---	---	4,125
Idaho	583	1,332	---	---	1,915	764	1,232	---	---	1,996
Wyo.	981	---	---	---	981	817	---	---	---	817
Colo.	8,768	5,029	---	---	13,797	11,721	7,247	---	---	18,968
N. Mex.	3,258	2,668	---	---	5,926	3,884	3,560	---	---	7,444
Ariz.	2,328	1,972	---	---	4,300	2,875	3,285	---	---	6,160
Utah	3,338	4,640	12,365	---	20,343	3,744	6,156	15,615	---	25,515
Nev.	366	---	---	---	366	398	---	---	---	398
Wash.	12,698	16,771	18,189	17,489	65,147	14,067	22,929	21,311	24,883	83,190
Oreg.	17,582	24,347	5,668	---	47,597	18,901	29,000	7,976	---	55,877
Calif.	29,289	77,900	66,824	39,898	213,911	35,732	101,666	88,900	59,576	285,874
West.	80,483	136,820	103,046	57,387	377,736	93,981	178,122	133,802	84,459	490,364
U. S.	800,059	758,032	964,140	1,496,001	4,018,232	864,949	969,974	1,160,762	1,736,553	4,732,238

1/ High-protein feed use as reported by approximately 6,000 feed mixers under provisions of WFO 9. Excludes high-protein feeds used in custom mixing. See text for kinds of feed included. Data from Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

The high-protein feeds used by reporting firms in 1942 amounted to about half the total 1942 domestic production of the principal kinds of these feeds for which data are available. The quantities reported used in 1943 were equivalent to about 58 percent of 1943 domestic production. Data as to use of the individual kinds of high-protein feeds in the mixed feeds industry are not available for this period.

In order to determine the trend in use of high-protein feeds in commercial mixed feeds, analysis has been made of the reports from 633 plants whose records are continuous throughout the period. These plants include those using the greatest volume of high-protein feeds (all with an annual consumption of over 500 tons). The analysis shows the quantities of high-protein feeds that were used in the manufacture of commercial mixed feeds in 1942, 1943, 1944, and for the first nine months of 1945. These data are shown in table 14. In a few instances, the data on use of high-protein feeds by plants in some States have been combined with data for other States, in order to avoid disclosure of individual plant operations. Table 14 shows that consumption of high-protein feed by 633 plants in producing commercial mixed feeds during the first nine months of 1945 was slightly larger than in the entire year 1942, was only 14 percent less than in all of 1943, and only 7 percent less than in all of 1944. These figures indicate an expansion in output of commercial mixed feeds in these plants during 1945 compared with those of earlier years. This expansion helps to explain the increased demand for high-protein feeds in 1945, and the exceptionally strong demand at this time. The data indicate that use of high-protein feeds in producing commercial mixed feeds was greater in 1943 in these plants than in either 1942 or 1944, but that use in 1945 in such plants probably was greater than in any of the previous 3 years and probably greater than in any other year.

Table 14.- Quantity of high-protein feeds used by 633 mixed feed manufacturers in the production of commercial mixed feeds, 1942-44, and January-September 1945 1/

States	Number of plants	1942	1943	1944	1945 Jan.- Mar.	1945 Apr.- June	1945 July - Sept.	1945 Total Jan.- Sept
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Me., N. H., and Vt.	9	49,188	59,500	53,704	15,907	18,645	17,183	51,735
Mass.	9	26,286	34,130	31,621	8,757	10,797	11,036	30,590
R. I. and Conn.	7	13,538	12,655	16,302	3,617	3,948	4,131	11,696
N. Y.	43	489,143	491,915	490,548	138,131	160,453	139,790	438,374
N. J.	10	22,279	21,762	19,273	6,284	6,900	7,516	20,700
Pa.	40	89,786	100,097	92,537	26,629	26,901	26,484	80,014
N. ATL.	118	690,220	720,059	703,985	199,325	227,644	206,140	633,109
Ohio	35	235,586	306,415	289,512	90,403	93,884	87,139	271,426
Ind.	30	125,847	135,854	126,007	38,927	38,551	37,345	114,823
Ill.	41	203,252	249,848	209,376	57,952	59,806	56,615	174,373
Mich.	14	17,029	15,601	12,969	3,313	3,749	3,982	11,044
Wisc.	23	57,641	64,350	52,770	16,454	15,884	13,354	45,692
E. N. CENT.	143	639,355	772,068	690,634	207,049	211,874	198,435	617,358
Minn.	27	150,293	218,288	181,900	45,553	54,981	60,083	160,617
Iowa	35	118,773	188,321	158,947	46,778	47,200	54,040	148,018
Mo.	28	162,643	170,429	147,408	48,441	56,209	50,087	154,737
N.D. and S.D.	7	6,684	13,695	10,821	2,414	2,761	3,122	8,297
Nebr.	13	76,562	84,437	82,462	24,500	25,192	25,038	74,730
Kans.	16	43,885	46,479	45,716	14,662	17,577	13,731	45,970
W. N. CENT.	126	558,840	721,649	627,254	182,348	203,920	206,101	592,369
Del., Md. and D. C.	15	73,664	68,249	75,133	22,344	24,415	21,355	68,114
Va. & W. Va	18	35,681	35,883	37,318	11,399	12,492	12,106	35,997
N.C. & S.C.	13	49,457	54,239	64,724	17,375	19,748	16,520	53,643
Ga.	8	22,425	28,137	27,044	7,446	8,281	7,802	23,529
Fla.	12	11,583	18,027	18,040	4,934	5,628	5,762	16,324
S. ATL.	66	192,810	204,535	222,259	63,498	70,564	63,545	197,607
Ky.	8	16,772	23,561	18,641	5,008	5,831	5,960	16,799
Tenn.	17	89,369	112,649	104,176	33,619	38,451	35,940	108,010
Ala.	5	30,615	39,879	36,880	10,829	13,358	12,304	36,491
Miss. & La.	13	25,587	34,227	27,243	7,787	8,261	8,975	25,023
Ark.	6	10,002	13,618	12,191	3,719	3,731	2,614	10,064
Okla.	10	12,177	15,893	11,320	3,347	4,513	3,302	11,162
Tex.	40	131,597	153,990	142,052	48,269	55,867	52,145	156,281
S. CENT.	99	316,119	393,817	352,503	112,578	130,012	121,240	363,830
Wash.	8	23,675	28,230	26,179	7,923	10,510	10,903	29,336
Oreg.	14	23,253	28,380	26,891	7,123	8,646	9,731	25,500
Calif.	44	136,405	196,749	171,553	44,734	58,613	63,886	167,233
Other Western States	15	43,296	59,117	54,211	14,891	19,574	16,256	50,721
WEST.	81	226,629	312,476	278,834	74,671	97,343	100,776	272,790
U. S.	633	2,623,973	3,124,604	2,875,469	839,469	941,357	896,237	2,677,063

1/ Plants having quotas under WFO 9 of 500 tons or more. Excludes high-protein feeds used in custom mixing.

Data from Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.